

COUNTRY Eastern Germany

REPORT

TOPIC Military Information from Frankfurt/Oder

25X1

EVALUATION [REDACTED] 25X1

PLACE OBTAINED [REDACTED]

25X1

DATE OF CONTENT [REDACTED]

25X1

DATE OBTAINED [REDACTED]

DATE PREPARED

22 August 1952

REFERENCES [REDACTED]

25X1

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. Prior to 20 July, the Buelow Kaserne in Frankfurt/Oder (O 53/V 63) was occupied by a rear detail of about 20 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets who were seen performing guard duty and engaged in athletics.
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2. Prior to 20 July, the western section of the Hofbauer Kaserne was still occupied by a reconditioning detail of between 20 and 30 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets. The eastern section was still used as transit camp for officers. During the period from 11 to 20 July, many officers were seen entering and leaving the installation. The occupation strength changed daily. An average of about 150 officers was believed quartered there. The cadre personnel consisted of about 50 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets. Between 3 and 6 p.m. on 19 July, a total of about 80 officers with baggage was transported from the railroad station to the barracks installation in two runs on truck [REDACTED].*
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3. Prior to 20 July, the Artillerie Kaserne was occupied by between 600 and 800 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. Three or 4 groups each of about 30 to 50 soldiers received drill during the period of observation, and 2 groups each of about 40 soldiers were engaged in athletic activities. The one-family houses just south of the August Bebel Strasse quartered between 60 and 80 officers wearing red-bordered black epaulets who performed duty in the Artillerie Kaserne across from their quarters. A villa southwest of the barracks installation on August Bebel Strasse was surrounded by a separate fence and was guarded by a sentry wearing red-bordered black epaulets. **
4. Prior to 20 July, the Hindenburg Kaserne was occupied by a unit of about 120 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia and a rear detail of about 40 soldiers wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets. Four apartment houses forming an open square housed about 20 to 25 officers wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets. No regular training activity was noticed.
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5. Prior to 20 July, the Horn Kaserne was occupied by 40 or 50 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia [REDACTED]
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6. On 17 July, an AA gun emplacement with 5 or 6 x 37-mm AA guns was seen close to the Eichwald woods northwest of the railroad bridge across the Oder River in Frankfurt/Oder. Four circular tents and 2 long tents were nearby. Five trucks [redacted] were near the tents. About eight soldiers lay close to each gun. ***

7. On 15 July, an officer wearing red-bordered black epaulets turned in washing for 19 officers on truck [redacted] at the laundry in Frankfurt/Oder. Unit 17 turned in washing of 325 soldiers on truck [redacted] on the same day. The unit was allegedly still stationed at the Oder River. An officer of the Unit Major paid for washing on 18 July and stated that his unit had been in Juterbog for several weeks and would soon return to Frankfurt/Oder. **

8. On 19 July, 150 soldiers departed from the Artillerie Kaserne, and on 23 July 45 arrived. About 100 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets and armed with six 85-mm AA guns entered the barracks installation on 25 July. An estimated 350 soldiers occupied the installation on 25 July. A total of 13 x 85-mm AA guns were at the installation at the time. NCOs received training on guns during the period of observation, while other soldiers drilled with rifles and submachine guns and practiced aiming, firing and marching. [redacted]

9. On 25 July, the Ziethen Kaserne was occupied by about 50 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets. The Hofbauer Kaserne also housed a guard detail of 50 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets. Leave traffic was normal. The motor vehicle repair shop repainted old trucks. [redacted]

10. Prior to 23 July, the Horn Kaserne was occupied by a guard detail of about 50 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets. A total of 180 soldiers arrived on 24 July. The hutment near the Horn Kaserne was occupied by 1,100 recruits wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets on 23 July. Twenty-eight converted boxcars and 2 kitchen cars were unloaded during the night of 22 July. The troops numbered about 1,500 soldiers and marched to the Eichhorn Kaserne. A total of 1,100 of these soldiers went to the hutment near the Horn Kaserne, and 200 departed on the regular train in the direction of Eberswalde in the afternoon of 23 July. There was still a steady flow of new trucks arriving from the East, while the shipments of old trucks to the East had decreased. *

* [redacted] Comment. The occupation of the installations mentioned appears largely unchanged over the last report in late June 1952. [redacted] Only the Horn Kaserne and probably the Hindenburg Kaserne were subjected to insignificant changes, probably because of the arrival of recruits. These started arriving in mid-July 1952 and, as in 1951, were quartered in the refugee camp adjoining the Horn Kaserne and the Eichhorn Kaserne prior to being assigned to units.

** [redacted] Comment. [redacted] the Unit Major, which is a unit of the 32d AAA Div (US) stationed in the Artillerie Kaserne, was in Juterbog. [redacted] The unit possibly returned on a train which went from Juterbog to Frankfurt/Oder on 29 July 1952. [redacted]

*** Field Comment. The AAA emplacement has been known for a long time. [redacted]

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